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(54) **COATING COMPOSITION**

(57) A coating composition comprising at least one polymer having carboxyl group, a polyfunctional epoxide-group-containing compound having at least one

benzene or heterocyclic ring and two or more epoxy groups, a reaction accelerator, and a solvent. This coating composition is excellent in storage stability, and can provide an excellent protective film.

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field of the Invention**

[0001] The present invention relates to coating compositions useful for forming protective films with which smooth and transparent surfaces can be obtained. More particularly, the present invention relates to coating compositions useful for forming protective films on color filters that have been formed on top of glass or transparent materials.

Background Art

[0002] In recent years, liquid crystal displays have been extensively used in audiovisual equipment, and electronic devices such as personal computers. In particular, the demand for color displays is now rapidly increasing because they are excellent in visibility and amount of information. To produce color displays, color filters in the shape of, for instance, mosaic or stripes are usually formed on transparent substrates such as glass by, for example, a dyeing, printing, pigment dispersing or electrodeposition process.

[0003] In general, these color filters are produced so that their thickness will become approximately 1 micron, where it is inevitable that the color filters have surface roughness in the submicron range. In color STN displays, this roughness affects the quality of display (unevenness in color, etc.). In order to eliminate unevenness in display, it is necessary to make the surface roughness of the color filters 0.1 microns or less. To obtain such even surfaces, thermosetting acrylic resins have conventionally been applied to the surfaces of the color filters.

[0004] Not only in liquid crystal display devices but also in charge coupled devices, the surfaces of color filters require protection. Protective films are herein needed to protect these color filters from severe conditions under which post-treatments are conducted, for example, from solvents, acidic or alkaline solutions, etc. that are used for dipping treatment, and from high-temperature heat that is generated while electrode layers are formed by sputtering. Such protective films are required to be smooth, strong, highly transparent, and excellent in resistance to heat and chemicals, that is, not undergoing change in color and quality for a long period of time. To meet these requirements, thermosetting resins including epoxy copolymers have so far been used.

[0005] Conventionally-known many coating compositions for forming protective films are of two-bottle type. In the case of two-bottle-type coating compositions, it is necessary to mix two liquids before use, and to immediately use the mixture once they are mixed. In addition, the coating compositions can produce, depending on their compositions, sublimates while they are hardening; the sublimates are crystallized to give foreign particles, and these foreign particles can cause troubles during the production of liquid crystal panels. There have therefore been demanded coating compositions that never give crystallized materials.

[0006] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 216307/1985 describes protective films made from glycidyl acrylate and polyhydric carboxylic anhydrides or acids. Agents for forming these protective films can be obtained as either one-bottle- or two-bottle-type coating compositions. In general, one-bottle-type coating compositions are easy for use, but poor in storage stability. The above one-bottle-type coating compositions hardened and became unusable within about 1 month. It was also confirmed that films made from these one-bottle-type coating compositions were poor in adhesion, transparency and evenness as compared with films made from the two-bottle-type coating compositions. On the other hand, coating compositions of two-bottle type are, in general, excellent in storage stability, and can provide films having excellent adhesion and high transparency; however, it is necessary to mix two liquids before use, and the two liquids rapidly reacts with each other once mixed. In the case of the above two-bottle-type coating compositions, it was necessary to use the mixture within 2 days after mixing two liquids.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] We now found that coating compositions having high storage stability, capable of providing excellent protective films can be obtained by the combination use of specific polymers and crosslinking agents, and accomplished the present invention on the basis of this finding.

[0008] An object of the present invention is therefore to provide coating compositions that are essentially stable and that can provide excellent protective films.

[0009] Another object of the present invention is to provide one-bottle-type coating compositions that are easy for use, that are excellent in storage stability, and that can provide protective films excellent in adhesion, transparency and evenness.

[0010] A coating composition according to the present invention comprises:

(A) at least one polymer containing carboxyl group, having a weight-average molecular weight, calculated in terms of styrene, of 5,000 to 200,000, an acid value KOH of 10 to 200 mg/g, and a glass transition temperature of 50 to 250°C,

(B) a polyfunctional epoxide-group-containing compound having at least one benzene ring or heterocycle, and two or more epoxy groups, serving as a crosslinking agent,

(C) a reaction accelerator, and

(D) an organic solvent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0011] A coating composition according to the present invention contains at least (A) a polymer, (B) a crosslinking agent, (C) a reaction accelerator, and (D) a solvent.

(A) Polymer

[0012] In the present invention, the polymer (A) is defined as a polymer containing carboxyl group, having a weight-average molecular weight, calculated in terms of styrene, of 5,000 to 200,000, an acid value KOH of 10 to 200 mg/g, and a glass transition temperature of 50 to 250°C. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the polymer has a weight-average molecular weight of approximately 10,000 to 100,000, and an acid value KOH of about 30 to 100 mg/g.

[0013] Further, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the polymer can be dissolved or, at least, swelled in aqueous alkaline solutions.

[0014] Preferable examples of such polymers are copolymers of acrylic or methacrylic esters and aromatic vinyl compounds. Examples of acrylic or methacrylic esters include methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl acrylate, ethyl methacrylate, butyl acrylate, butyl methacrylate, ethylhexyl methacrylate and phenyl acrylate. Examples of aromatic vinyl compounds include styrene, α -methylstyrene and *p*-methylstyrene.

[0015] These copolymers may be of any type; they may be any of random copolymers produced by addition polymerization, block copolymers, and the like. Further, there is no particular limitation on the copolymerization process, and any one of solution polymerization process, emulsion polymerization process, and the like can be adopted to produce the copolymers.

[0016] The amount of the polymer to be used in the present invention may be properly established so that excellent protective films can be obtained. However, the amount of the polymer to be used is preferably about 5 to 30% by weight, more preferably about 10 to 25% by weight of the coating composition.

(B) Crosslinking Agent

[0017] In the present invention, the crosslinking agent is a polyfunctional epoxide-group-containing compound having, in one molecule, at least one benzene ring or heterocycle, and two or more epoxy groups. In one embodiment of the present invention, the epoxide-group-containing compound preferably has phenyl group and cyclohexyl group, more preferably at least two phenyl groups.

[0018] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the epoxide-group-containing compound has three or more epoxy functional groups.

[0019] Specific examples of the crosslinking agent include bisphenol acetone diglycidyl ether, phenol novolak epoxy resins, cresol novolak epoxy resins, triglycidyl isocyanurate, tetraglycidyl diamine, tetraglycidyl-*m*-xylenediamine, tetraglycidyl-1,3-bis(aminoethyl)cyclohexane, tetraphenyl-glycidyl ether ethane, triphenylglycidyl ether ethane, bisphenol hexafluoro-acetodiglycidyl ether, 1,3-bis(1-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-1-trifluoromethyl-2,2,2-trifluoromethyl)benzene, 4,4-bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)octafluorobiphenyl, triglycidyl-*p*-aminophenol, tetraglycidyl-*m*-xylenediamine, 2-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-2-(4-(1,1-bis(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)ethyl)phenyl)-propane, and 1,3-bis(4-(1-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-1-(4-(1-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-1-methylethyl)phenyl)ethoxy)-2-propanol.

[0020] In the present invention, the crosslinking agent may be used in any amount. It is however preferable to use the crosslinking agent in an amount of about 1 to 50 parts by weight, more preferably 5 to 30 parts by weight for 100 parts by weight of the polymer.

(C) Reaction Accelerator

[0021] In the present invention, any compound can be used as the reaction accelerator as long as it accelerates the reaction between the carboxyl group contained in the polymer and the epoxide group contained in the crosslinking agent. In one embodiment of the present invention, an isocyanate or amine compound is preferably used as the reaction

accelerator; and a blocked isocyanate, tertiary amine or blocked amine compound is more preferably used. Preferable examples of blocked isocyanates include hexamethylenediisocyanate blocked by phenol. Preferable examples of tertiary amines include triethanolamine. Preferable examples of blocked amines include hexamethylenediamine carbamate. The amount of the reaction accelerator to be added is preferably about 0.1 to 10 parts by weight for 100 parts by weight of the polymer.

(D) Solvent

[0022] In the present invention, an organic solvent is used to dissolve therein the above-described polymer and crosslinking agent. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol-based, ethylene glycol-based, lactic acid-based, butyric acid-based, acetic acid-based, formic acid-based, and γ -butyrolactone solvents, and mixtures thereof. When any of these organic solvents is used, the resulting coating composition is stable over approximately 6 months after preparation, and can provide a uniform coating film having no unevenness in coating. It is thus possible to obtain protective films that are excellent in adhesion, evenness, transparency, durability, and resistance to abrasion, stains and chemicals.

[0023] Specific examples of the organic solvent for use in the present invention include glycol ether and acetate-based solvents such as propylene glycol methyl ether, propylene glycol ethyl ether, propylene glycol propyl ether, propylene glycol *t*-butyl ether, dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dipropylene glycol propyl ether, tripropylene glycol methyl ether, propylene glycol methyl ether acetate, dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol ethyl ether, ethylene glycol methyl ether, ethylene glycol butyl ether, ethylene glycol isopropyl ether, ethylene glycol *n*-butyl ether, cellosolve acetate, methyl cellosolve acetate, ethyl cellosolve acetate, diethylene glycol methyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol butyl ether, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, diethylene glycol diethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoacetate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, propylene glycol phenyl ether, propylene glycol ethyl ether acetate, triethylene glycol butyl ether, 3-methyl-3-methoxybutyl acetate, and 3-methyl-3-methoxybutanol; lactic acid-based solvents such as ethyl lactate, methyl lactate, butyl lactate and pentyl lactate; acetic acid-based solvents such as butyl acetate, amyl formate, isoamyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, methoxybutyl acetate, and butyl propionate; and butyric acid-based solvents such as isobutyl butyrate, butyl butyrate and ethyl pyruvate.

[0024] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, propylene glycol methyl ether acetate, or an organic solvent mixture consisting of propylene glycol methyl ether acetate and other organic solvents is used as the organic solvent. Preferable examples of organic solvents that can be used together with propylene glycol methyl ether acetate include propylene glycol-based, ethylene glycol-based, lactic acid-based, butyric acid-based, acetic acid-based, formic acid-based, and γ -butyrolactone solvents, and mixtures thereof.

[0025] The amount of the organic solvent to be used may properly be adjusted depending upon the concentration of the polymer, crosslinking agent and reaction accelerator in the coating composition; for example, this amount is about 45 to 95% by weight of the coating composition.

Formation of Protective Film

[0026] The coating composition according to the present invention is applied to a substrate to form thereon a protective film. Therefore, in another aspect of the present invention, a process for producing a substrate comprising a protective film is provided. This process comprises applying the coating composition of the present invention to a substrate to form thereon a protective film. A further aspect of the present invention relates to the use of the coating composition of the present invention for the production of a substrate comprising a protective film.

[0027] Non-limitative examples of substrates to which the coating composition of the present invention can be applied include color filters, glass, glass filters, black matrixes, and substrates made from a variety of polymers (polyimide, polyamide, polyethylene, acrylic resins, etc.), indium titanium oxide, silicon nitride, metallic oxides (titanium oxide, silicon oxide, chrome oxide, etc.), or metals (aluminum, copper, etc.).

[0028] The substrate covered with a protective film made from the coating composition of the present invention can be used, for instance, semiconductors, flat panel displays, and electronic devices.

[0029] To form the protective film, the coating composition according to the present invention is applied to the above-described substrate, and then hardened by heating.

[0030] Any coating method can be adopted to apply the coating composition of the invention; and a spin, roll or spray coating method, for instance, can be employed. A spin coating method is, above all, preferred because a uniform film can readily be obtained by this method.

[0031] The conditions under which the coating composition applied is hardened may properly be established by taking the type of the polymer, the composition of the coating composition, etc. into consideration. For instance, the coating composition applied may be hardened at a temperature of 150 to 270°C for a time period of about 20 minutes to 10 hours.

EXAMPLES

[0032] The present invention will now be explained more specifically by referring to the following examples. However, the present invention is not limited to or limited by these examples in any way.

(a) Preparation of Coating Composition

[0033] A coating composition was prepared in the following manner. First of all, a first mixture was obtained by mixing the below-described polymer, crosslinking agent, and reaction accelerator. To this mixture was added a mixture of solvents, the mixing ratio by weight of the solvents being as shown below, thereby obtaining a coating composition containing 17% by weight of the first mixture.

Example 1	
Polymer I (methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer, weight-average molecular weight: approx. 15,000, acid value: 55 mg/g)	89 g
Triphenylglycidyl ether ethane	10 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	1 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	50%
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	50%

Example 2	
Polymer I	89 g
Triphenylglycidyl ether ethane	10 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	1 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	50%
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	50%

Example 3	
Polymer I 2-(4-(2,3-Epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-2-(4-(1,1-bis(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-phenyl)ethyl)phenyl)propane	89 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	10 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	1 g
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	50%
	50%

Example 4	
Polymer I 2-(4-(2,3-Epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-2-(4-(1,1-bis(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-phenyl)ethyl)phenyl)propane	89 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	10 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	1 g
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	50%
	50%

Example 5	
Polymer I	89 g

(continued)

Example 5

1,3-bis(4-(1-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-1-(4-(1-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-ethyl)phenyl)ethyl)phenoxy)-2-propanol	10 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	1 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	50%
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	50%

Example 6

Polymer I	89 g
1,3-bis(4-(1-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-1-(4-(1-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-ethyl)phenyl)ethyl)phenoxy)-2-propanol	10 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	1 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	50%
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	50%

Example 7

Polymer I	89 g
1,3-bis(1-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-1-trifluoromethyl-2,2,2-trifluoromethyl)benzene	10 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	1 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	50%
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	50%

Example 8

Polymer I	89 g
1,3-bis(1-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-1-trifluoromethyl-2,2,2-trifluoromethyl)benzene	10 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	1 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	50%
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	50%

Example 9

Polymer II (methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer, weight-average molecular weight: 41,000, acid value: 85 mg/g)	89 g
1,3-bis(4-(1-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl)-1-(4-(1-(4-(2,3-epoxypropoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-ethyl)phenyl)ethyl)phenoxy)-2-propanol	10 g
Blocked hexamethylenediisocyanate	1 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	50%
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	50%

Example 10

Polymer II	89 g
1,3-bis(1-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)-1-trifluoro-methyl-2,2,2-trifluoromethyl)benzene	10 g
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	50%
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	50%

(b) Formation of Protective Film

5 [0034] A 1.2- μm color filter serving as a substrate was spin-coated with the above-obtained coating composition at a rotational speed of 1,000 rpm/5 seconds, and placed on a hot plate at 110°C for 1 minute for drying. The coating composition thus dried was then subjected to thermal hardening at a temperature of 250°C for 1 hour on a hot plate.

(c) Tests for Evaluating the Properties of Protective Film

10 [0035] The above-obtained protective film was subjected to the following evaluation tests.

Evaluation 1: Evenness

15 [0036] The thickness of the protective film was measured to determine the average film thickness, and the standard deviation of film thickness.

Evaluation 2: Adhesion

20 [0037] The substrate covered with the protective film was left in a high-temperature (80°C) high-humidity (95 RH%) environment for 100 hours. The substrate was then withdrawn from this environment, and square notches were made on the protective film with a knife. A peeling test using an adhesive tape was conducted on this notched protective film.

Evaluation 3: Measurement of Transmittance

25 [0038] The transmittance of the protective film was measured by a conventional method.

Evaluation 4: Abrasion Resistance

30 [0039] The hardness of the protective film was measured by means of a pencil hardness tester that meets the JIS requirements.

Evaluation 5: Chemical Resistance

35 [0040] 1-mm square notches were made on the protective film formed on the substrate. This substrate was immersed in NMP (n-methylpyrrolidone) or acetone for 1 hour, and the conditions of the protective film were visually observed.

[0041] The results of the above-described evaluation tests were as shown in the following table.

Table

	1. Evenness		2. Adhesion for 100 hrs. at 80°C, 95 RH%	3. Trans- mittance	4. Surface Hardness	5. Chemical Resistance 1 hr. or more in NMP or acetone	6. Storage Stability	
	Average Film Thickness	Standard Deviation of Film Thickness					1 month	6 months
Ex. 1	1.5 μm	0.12 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 2	1.8 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 3	1.7 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 4	1.9 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 5	1.7 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 6	1.9 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 7	1.8 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 8	2.1 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 9	1.8 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ex. 10	2.1 μm	0.15 μm	Caused no Peeling	98% or more	>4H	Observed no peeling or the like	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Claims

1. A coating composition comprising:

(A) at least one polymer containing carboxyl group, having a weight-average molecular weight, calculated in terms of styrene, of 5,000 to 200,000, an acid value KOH of 10 to 200 mg/g, and a glass transition temperature of 50 to 250°C,

(B) a polyfunctional epoxide-group-containing compound having at least one benzene ring or heterocycle, and two or more epoxy groups, serving as a crosslinking agent,

(C) a reaction accelerator, and

(D) an organic solvent.

2. The coating composition according to claim 1, wherein the polymer is a copolymer of an acrylic or methacrylic ester and an aromatic vinyl compound.

3. The coating composition according to claim 1, wherein the epoxide-group-containing compound has three or more epoxide groups.

4. The coating composition according to claim 1, wherein the reaction accelerator is an isocyanate or amine compound.

5. The coating composition according to claim 1, wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol-based, ethylene glycol-based, lactic acid-based, butyric acid-based, acetic acid-based, formic acid-based and γ -butyrolactone solvents, and mixtures thereof.

6. The coating composition according to claim 1, wherein the reaction accelerator is a blocked isocyanate, tertiary amine, or blocked amine compound.

7. The coating composition according to claim 1, wherein the organic solvent is propylene glycol methyl ether acetate, or a mixture of propylene glycol methyl ether acetate and other organic solvents.

8. The coating composition according to claim 1, wherein the organic solvent is a mixture of propylene glycol methyl ether acetate and an organic solvent other than propylene glycol methyl ether acetate, selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol-based, ethylene glycol-based, lactic acid-based, butyric acid-based, acetic acid-based, formic acid-based and γ -butyrolactone solvents, and mixtures thereof.

9. A color filter comprising a protective film that is made from the coating composition according to claim 1.

10. A process for producing a substrate comprising a protective film, comprising applying a coating composition according to any of claims 1 to 8 to a substrate to form thereon a protective film.

11. The process according to claim 10, wherein the substrate is a color filter.

12. A substrate comprising a protective film, which is produced by the process according to claim 10 or 11.

13. Use of a coating composition according to any of claims 1 to 8 for the production of a substrate comprising a protective film.

14. The process according to claim 13, wherein the substrate is a color filter.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP99/04024

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl. ⁶ C09D163/00, C09D133/08, C09D175/00, G02B5/20		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl. ⁶ C09D1/00-201/10, G02B5/20		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPI (DIALOG)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	JP, 11-133595, A (Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd.), 21 May, 1999 (21. 05. 99), Claims ; Par. Nos. [0017] to [0022], [0027], [0028], [0036] (Family: none)	1-8, 10, 12-13
X	JP, 7-126892, A (Dai Nippon Toryo Co., Ltd.), 16 May, 1995 (16. 05. 95), Claims ; Par. Nos. [0028] to [0032], [0052] (Family: none)	1-8, 10, 12-13 9, 11, 14
Y	JP, 9-316346, A (Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.), 9 December, 1997 (09. 12. 97), Claims ; Par. Nos. [0009], [0010], [0020] (Family: none)	1-14
A	JP, 4-236212, A (Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.), 25 August, 1992 (25. 08. 92), Reference as a whole (Family: none)	1-14
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 13 October, 1999 (13. 10. 99)		Date of mailing of the international search report 26 October, 1999 (26. 10. 99)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
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